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tions were reduced to the same period of time. These matters seem to us of fundamental importance, and one of the most thoroughly-justified and most frequently-made criticisms of our climatological work in this country concerns this very matter of publishing data and charts in which the observations were not reduced to the same periods of time. But, on the other hand, we now have something, where previously we had hardly anything. The work, as we happen to know, was carried on by Professor Henry under many disadvantages, and in the midst of other duties. As it stands, it represents a body of material of immense value, now rendered accessible to any one who wishes to secure it. This *Bulletin* will certainly help greatly in the advance of a more rational and systematic study of the climatology of the United States. It will receive a hearty welcome at the hands of climatologists the world over.

R. DEC. W.

**Climatological Atlas of India.** Published by the Authority of the Government of India under the Direction of Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., late Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories. Issued by the Indian Meteorological Department, 1906, fol. Pp. XXXII. Pls. 120. (Price in the United Kingdom, 36 shillings.)

It is surely seldom that a reviewer has so wholly satisfactory a task as that which falls to our lot in calling attention to the new *Climatological Atlas of India*—a work of art of the highest order of cartographic excellence, and a climatological publication which must certainly rank among the very foremost of all the volumes which have been devoted to climatology or to meteorology. This *Atlas* at once recalls the magnificent *Atlas of Meteorology* (Vol. III of Bartholomew's *New Physical Atlas*) of 1899; for these two volumes are much alike in size and in the general excellence of their make-up, the well-known house of Bartholomew, in Edinburgh, having produced the charts in both of them. It also brings to mind the fine climatological atlas of the Russian Empire, of the year 1900, published by Rykatcheff, Director-General of the Central Physical Observatory at St. Petersburg, as a memorial volume in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of that institution.

The *Climatological Atlas of India* was prepared by Sir John Eliot, lately Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, a man widely known for his activities in that trying position, and for numerous publications on the meteorology of India. The data used in the preparation of the charts are chiefly those recorded during the first twenty-five years (1876–1900) of the operations of the Indian Meteorological Department. We learn from the Preface, to our great satisfaction, that a Handbook of the meteorology of India is now in course of preparation, in which a full statement of all the more important features of the climates and weather of India will be given and which will supplement the *Atlas*. Together these two volumes will give a presentation of the meteorological conditions of India without a parallel in any part of the world. Meteorological work and investigation in India have for years been known the world over. From the time of Piddington's famous "First Memoir on the Law of Storms," published in 1839, the names of many Indian meteorologists who have made a mark in the progress of the science have become familiar—*e. g.*, Wilson, Chambers, Dallas, Hill, Blanford, and Eliot. Last, but certainly not destined to be least, comes Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, the present Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, who, although but recently called to that important office, has already shown that he is the right man in the right place, and that he will be a worthy successor to Blanford and Sir John Eliot. Fascinating India certainly is in its unique variety of climates; in its stupendous problems of famine and flood; in the possibility

of vast benefit to millions of men in the accurate forecasts of its monsoon rains. To be able to study Indian climatology with such a body of charts as are here collected is a pleasure which it is hoped many will enjoy.

The *Introduction* gives a short history of meteorological observation and organization in India, including a list of publications of the Meteorological Department and a list of the observatories, and then follows a brief, compact, and thoroughly satisfactory discussion of the charts. Plate I is a splendid general orographical map of India, the colouring of which is admirably adapted for bringing out the geographic details which are important in an understanding of the meteorology. Several cross-sections help to make clear the principal features of the topography. Other plates show the political, rainfall, medical, and meteorological divisions. Two large charts showing, for Southern Asia and the Indian Ocean, the isobars and winds for January and July are followed by smaller charts of pressure and wind for 8 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. for each month and for the year; also by monthly and annual charts of mean pressure and wind for the day, of actual diurnal range, and of diurnal range reduced to sea-level. The temperature charts include the following: mean daily temperature, mean maximum, and mean minimum for each month and the year; diurnal range, absolute maximum, and absolute minimum for each month and for the year. Relative and absolute humidity and cloudiness are shown for each month and for the year (mean daily, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. means). The rainfall charts include monthly and annual charts of normal precipitation and of the number of rainy days; seasonal rainfall, number of rainy days, and noon pressure at 10,000 feet for January-February; March to May; June to October; November-December; December-April, and May-November. Storm tracks are shown with particular detail on monthly charts.

These 120 plates are coloured with that good taste and effectiveness which characterized the charts in the *Atlas of Meteorology*. For our own part, we have no single adverse criticism to make. A good many of the maps present details which are not commonly charted or expected; but the need of their inclusion in this *Atlas* is established by the name of the compiler, and they certainly contribute greatly towards making the *Climatological Atlas of India* a volume of extraordinary excellence and value. This *Atlas* takes a very prominent place in the splendid series of *Memoirs* and other publications of the Indian Meteorological Department. R. DEC. 'W.

**Structural and Field Geology : For Students of Pure and Applied Science.** By James Geikie, LL.D., etc., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1905, pp. 435.

This exceedingly attractive volume, which deals almost wholly with the side of practical geology, will be welcomed by all—teachers, students, field-surveyors, engineers—who are in any way associated with the study of geology or the interpretation of facts in the field. Judiciously laying aside considerations which are involved in the theories and outer conceptions of geology, the author, whose training and power of lucid exposition have made him particularly fitted for the service which he now gives over to others, enters directly upon the consideration of the structural aspects of rock-formations and their appearance in the field, and follows with explanations regarding their manner and method of occurrence, their deformations and alterations, the laws and conditions which govern these changes, special formations, etc., always maintaining well to the front the practical aspects of every form of inquiry. Concluding chapters are on geological survey, geological aspects and sections, and the economic aspects of geological structure. The book is of a kind that